Deeds Will Save "Daily"! – Minor.

By ROBERT MINOR

Can we carry on the campaign to free the Scottsboro boys successfully without the Daily Worker? Can we carry on the struggle against the fascist Michigan alien registration bill without the Daily Worker? Can we carry on the fight for victory in the heroic miners' strike, the struggle against wage-cuts and speed-up, for unemployment insurance, against imperialist war without the Daily?

The answer to these questions can be given only by the American working class. Negro and white, native and foreign-born. This answer must be a mighty: THE DAILY WORKER MUST LIVE! And we must say it not with words, but with deeds!

Immediate concrete deeds means: contribute, collect among your friends, shopmates and organizations, speed every cent without delay to save the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City!



Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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40,000 MINERS NOW OUT ON STRIKE IN THREE STATES

America Organizes Anti-Soviet War Front

FROM Hoover's statement Saturday concerning the war debt, there can be no further doubt of the position of the United States as organizer and leader of the international anti-Soviet front. In a dozen European countries the diplomats from Washington are scurrying about in a veritable fever of activity organizing armed intervention against the Soviet Union, while hypocritically keeping even the word "Soviet" rigidly excluded from public utterance.

The Hoover statement on war debts, behind its pacifist disguise, should alarm every worker as an immediate war threat against the first Workers' Republic. This meaning, while concealed by Hoover, was openly announced only a month ago during the International Chamber of Commerce convention at Washington in the American Legion's reception given the German war veterans. At that reception American Legionnaires and speakers invited by them, openly declared that America must interest herself in saving Germany as "a bulwark against Bolshevism."

There are sound reasons why the present Hoover policy was announced in advance by the blatant counter-revolutionaries of the Legion. At that time, in spite of cautious pleas from the German and English delegates of the International Chamber of Commerce, Hoover persisted that reduction of armaments was enough to solve the crisis. But in the six weeks or more since the Washington convention, the world economic crisis has vastly deepened, the world revolutionary front of the proletariat, with the socialist advance of the Soviet Union as its spearpoint, has strengthened, and the fear of revolution grown larger in the hearts of the world bourgeoisie.

Now, world imperialism is in grave alarm at its inability to solve its contradictions. Now, Hoover admits what he refused to admit two months ago, that the crisis in the U. S. A. cannot be solved without a reconsideration of the entire structure of "international obligations."

Workers must understand that even this cannot "solve" the contradictions of imperialism, nor can it even reduce their bitterness. On the contrary, this first step of Hoover immensely sharpens the antagonisms between the imperialist powers and most alarmingly threatens war against the Soviet Union.

America's pose of "generosity" is accompanied by a nasty dig to the effect that America did not get any "colonies or property" out of the last war, and strongly hints that this "injustice" must now be rectified. Thus, his statement is a sharp attack upon the world position of Great Britain, which has always avoided the question of reducing war debts as much as possible, precisely because it did not wish to open itself to this American attack.

At the same time, even the mention of disarmament in Hoover's statement, has been met by French imperialism, with a loud and resounding "No!" As for Germany, in the conversations with England at Checquers, Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, plainly said that a moratorium on reparations was "not enough," and therefore America's "generosity" will not only fail to save Germany from bankruptcy, but the antagonisms between the Versailles victors are deepened immeasurably by Hoover's "peace move," while Germany is more than ever their pawn in the anti-Soviet front.

That America is openly and aggressively taking leadership in the war front against the Soviet Union becomes ever clearer. Many counter-revolutionary Russian White Guard organizations have moved their headquarters to New York. Yankee imperialist propagandists such as Prof. Butler are busy stirring Europe against the Soviet, while those of Europe, such as ex-Premier Theunis of Belgium is brought to New York to assure Americans of European readiness for war. Even Morris Hillquit, a leader of the "Socialist" International, performs his part by entering suit in American courts in behalf of Russian capitalists overthrown by the revolution.

American diplomats are hastening to Poland on a "mysterious" mission, said to be preparatory for Secretary Stimson's visit to Paris in July. More especially Secretary Mellon, who is "visiting his boy," in England and "visiting his daughter" in France, while marvelously silent as a rule, accidentally let slip the significant remark that his mission was connected "with two questions: disarmament and common action against Soviet policy."

From all quarters and even in the significant silence about the Soviet Union, which is astonishingly observable in the war debt statement of Hoover and others, workers must understand that the danger of war against the Soviet Union, with America in the lead, is alarmingly near! As never before must American workers be aroused to this danger! And as never before must every effort be made to organize tremendous protest against the war danger in the demonstrations on August First!

Rally Forces in N. Y. for Big Daily Worker Tag Days June 26-7-8

NEW YORK.—District 2 (New York) is rallying all its forces to put the Daily Worker Tag Days June 26, 27, 28 over the top. This district, which has more than fulfilled its quota of $10,000 in the drive to save the Daily, has now issued the slogan of "Double the Quota by July 1" and expects to raise enough through the Tag Days to reach this goal.

The various sections and units of the Communist Party of District 2 are throwing their energies into revolutionary competition in the drive. A red silk banner will be given to the section raising the largest percentage of its quota or beyond, and the Tag Days will go a long way toward determining the winner. Lenin books, banners, etc., will also be given to the units that come out ahead. Some of the sections have challenged entire districts, Section 5 challenging District 8 (Chicago), Section 1, District 7 (Detroit), and Section 10, District 1 (Boston).

U. S. DEBT MOVE IS A STEP TO WAR

Wall Street Rushes In To Save German Capitalism

Seek Arms Supremacy

Forge Anti-Soviet War Front Of Imperialists

WASHINGTON, June 21.—On instructions from Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the treasury, now in London, and after various conferences between leading Morgan bankers, including Owen D. Young, Gates McGarrah, etc., President Hoover has issued a statement "proposing the suspension of war debts payments" for the duration of one year.

American imperialism in an effort to prop up the collapsing capitalist regime in Germany and to strengthen the anti-Soviet front throughout the world, has taken direct measures regarding the payment of reparations. Hoover, in his statement, however, points out that this by no means signifies the cancellation of war debts. However, he has been compelled to retreat a stept from his former policy. He states that these payments are merely postponed for one year, in order to give the Bruening dictatorship a shance to strengthen itself and beat back the advancing revolutionary workingclass. The pressure on the German masses will be greater than ever, as American imperialism tightens its debt supervision and the payments must be continued after the year.

Andrew Mellon who has conferred with the British imperialist "labor" premier, Ramsay MacDonald, also held conversations with Montague Norman, governor of the bank of England. It was after these conversations that Hoover issued the "reparations suspension" statement.

Previously Hoover and Borah declared that reparations were linked up with armaments. Hoover proposed that the European competitors of American capitalism limit their armaments, thus giving American capitalism supremacy in world armed forces. The suspension of payments amounting to $350,000,000 annually to the United States, and with it the forced reduction of European armaments, would result thereby in supremacy in armaments of the United States, a position which would otherwise cost it over $1,000,000,000 a year in addition to present war expenditures. In this way American imperialism gains cheaply what it has been striving for in preparation for the next imperialist war.

It was announced recently in Washington that Secretary of state Stimson, would make a trip to London, Paris, Rome and Berlin in July to discuss armaments in connection with reparations.

Brockton Bosses Put Over a 7 Percent Cut

BROCKTON, Mass. — Using the weapon of state arbitration and conciliation, the Brockton shoe employers succeeded into putting over wage reductions averaging 7 per cent among many categories of workers.

Edward Fisher, the "impartial" chairman in granting the cut said that the Brockton bosses had asked 10 percent and therefore a 7 percent was modest and the reduction would aid to the manufacturers.

Parents of Scottsboro Boys Again Defeat Attempts of Walter White to Betray Them

In Visit To Kilby Prison Find Their Letters To Boys Had Been Withheld By Prison Authorities Working Hand In Hand With White

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21.—Learning of still another attempt on the part of the N. A. A. C. P. leaders, the prison warden and others to intimidate their sons into signing a statement for the N. A. A. C. P., the parents of several of the boys arrived here today in frantic haste to stop this betrayal of their sons.

The party consisted of Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of 17-year-old Haywood Patterson; Mrs. Ida Norris, mother of 18-year-old Clarence Norris; Mrs. Josephine Powell, mother of 13-year-old Ozie Powell; York Maddox, brother-in-law of 17-year-old Andy and 14-year-old Roy Wright, whose mother is in New York on tour for the International Labor Defense.

Despite the presence of the warden, the parents talked to the boys for half an hour, vigorously condemning the attempts of Walter White, Pickens and others to have the boys disregard the advice of their parents. The parents explained the mass fight being carried on by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights in addition to the legal defense for which the I. L. D. has secured a staff of some of the best southern and northern lawyers.

It developed during the talk with the boys that letters sent them by their parents had been withheld by the prison authorities who are working hand in hand with the Klan lawyer Roddy to eliminate the present militant defense conducted by the I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R. and turn the case over to the N. A. A. C. P. whose policy of eliminating the mass protest and confining the defense to a puerile dependence on the justice of the Southern boss courts coincides completely with the wishes of the bosses. Literature sent to the boys by their parents to show what the I. L. D. and L. S. N. R. are doing to mobilize the masses behind

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Huntsville Cop Tries To Hide Lynching of Negro

Threatens I. L. D. Organizer for Lynch Protest

CHATTANOOGA, June 21.—The Southern district of the International Labor Defense today received a telegram from H. C. Blakemore, chief of police of Huntsville, Ala., in reply to its protest against the lynching of Thomas Jasper, a Negro worker. Jasper was kidnapped from the city jail at Huntsville by two white men, one of them his former employer.

The crime occurred last Tuesday. At that time the police told a fairy tale of being lured from the jail building by a fake emergency call and returning to find the lock of the jail filed off, Jasper's cell broken into and Jasper missing. The chief of police at that time expressed "the fear" that Jasper had been lynched.

Now, however, finding that working-class organizations are protesting this latest outrage against the Negro people, the chief of police springs the lie that Jasper broke out of jail. He attempts to back up this brazen lie with a vicious threat to the I. L. D. organizer. His telegram follows:

"Jasper not lynched, but made getaway. Police department has done everything possible to apprehend abductor. Believe in upholding law and resent your implication of this department's co-operation with law violators. Come to Huntsville and make your charges in person, and don't send us any messages as to how to attend to our business. We swore to uphold and defend constitution when we took office. Can you say as much? We do not consider it any of your business what we do at our jail. You are not a taxpayer of this community."

This tool of the capitalists will increasingly find that not only the workers of the United States, but the workers of the whole world are interested in stopping the crimes of the Southern ruling class against the Negro people.

Boss Tells Miners To Kill Pickets, Reply By Striking

HARMERVILLE, Pa., June 21.—Three hundred men struck here on June 18, tying up the mine altogether. The employer is the Consumers Mining Company. When the strike started the day before and part of the men walked out, the Superintendent called a meeting of the 60 or so left, and told them to arm with clubs, and guns and "kill the pickets if they try to stop you!" Thereupon all 60 quit too.

There are now, in the three states a total of 40,000 on strike. Many strikes which took place several days ago are just now being reported. A full list is being prepared from organizers' reports.

FRAME LINDEN, N. J. NEGRO WORKER

'Attack' Charge Raised Against J. Peters

LINDEN, N. J. — Another Negro worker has been framed up on the charge of "attacking" a white woman. Thus the courts of the north are proving to the courts in the south that they are children of the same capitalist mother.

Jacob Peters, a Negro worker of Linden, who was arrested on March 7, was sentenced on June 8 by Judge Alfred Stein of the Elizabeth County Court to three years in the state penitentiary on a fake "attack" charge. Two investigators for the New York District of the International Labor Defense have definitely established that Peters was framed up and found guilty for no other reason than that h eis a Negro.

On the evening of December 29, 1930, a white woman by the name of Bertha Joest, was attacked and robbed in Kenilworth, N. J. She immediately raised a cry that a Negro had been the assailant. The police formed a posse and went hunting for blood, but no one could be found.

The case was forgotten until March 7, when Peters was arrested on the woman's complaint. Many white and Negro workers of Linden, who know Peters well, are indignant at this brazen frame-up

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OHIO, W. VIRGINIA STRIKE SPREADS; HUNGER MARCH ON ALLEGHENY COUNTY

THUGS GAS CLUB, ARREST STRIKERS

13 Organizers Held for $41,000 Cash Bail

By BILL DUNNE.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, June 20.—Five hundred struck at Elmgrove Mine No. 3 yesterday morning.

Company guards and United Mine Workers of America thugs attacked the miners picketing Piney Fork yesterday morning with tear gas and clubs. They went on the porches of miners' houses, gassing and clubbing and made ten arrests. Today there will be more mass picketing at Piney Fork. Sunday three big mass meetings are scheduled in this vicinity.

In St. Clairsville jail, thirteen organizers of the National Miners' Union and of the strike are held for a total of $41,000 cash bail or $108,000 property bonds, and the Ohio law in regard to property bond is so complicated and unfair that days of delay may ensue.

Of these 13, one is Leo Thompson, held on $5,000 bail, and another is Tony Minerich, who with the 11 remaining is held on $3,000 cash bail. Both are young miners.

Fifteen are held in jail at Steubenville and will come up for charges and setting of bail today. Among them are Nelson, chairman of the strike committee, and his wife.

There are two held in jail at Wheeling, West Va., on charges of disorderly conduct and violation of city ordinances, and their bail is set at $500.

* * *

WHEELING, W. Va., June 20.—The list of struck mines in the Ohio-Northern West Virginia section was lengthened today by the strike of the 500 miners in Wellsburg and Mc-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

2,000 Illinois Miners Strike In 2 Cities

Miners Brand UMWA To Put Demands To County Gov't June 30

Bulletin

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., June 21.—Two thousand two hundred men struck June 20 in Orient Mine No. 1 and Orient No. 2 here. One of these mines is the largest in the world. They are both 85 per cent mechanized. The strike was called by the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America, and will undoubtedly be outlawed by the officials.

Six organizers of the National Miners Union are now in Illinois coal fields. On June 28, a conference of Illinois miners will be held, with the view of spreading the strike.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—The National Miners Union is applying today for a permit to hold a meeting on June 30th in East Park, corner of Cedar and Ohio Streets at 1 o'clock daylight saving time, in connection with the hunger march on Pittsburgh by striking and unemployed miners and jobless steel workers on that date. This statement was made today by Frank Borich, national secretary of the National Miners Union, and Carl Price, chairman of the Unemployed Committee of the Central Rank and File Committee of the N. M. U. The hunger march was called by the N. M. U. and the Councils of the Unemployed of the Trade Union Unity League, to take place June 30th in Allegheny county.

The Allegheny Hunger March will be bigger than the one in Washington County, June 16th. The Allegheny march will consist not only of strikers, but unemployed miners, and numbers of unemployed steel workers from the mills in and around Pittsburgh.

A feature of the march on Pittsburgh will be that during the day the collection of relief for the strike

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Hillquit Demands U.S.S.R. Oil Income Go Back to Czarists

Gets Fat Fee For His Attack Against Russian Revolt

Morris Hillquit, rich Socialist lawyer, and one of the leading figures in the anti-Soviet campaign of the Second International, not content with helping the Mensheviks plan armed intervention now comes out for the restoration of the Soviet oil fields to exploiters of the days of the Czar.

In a suit filed by sixteen corporations and two individuals, claiming they owned the Baku oil wells before the Russian masses revolted and socialized the oil fields, Hillquit appears in a new role—as attorney for czarist counter-revolutionists who appeal to an American capitalist court to give them $105,000,000 coming out of the toil of the Russian workers.

For this job, Hillquit undoubtedly gets a fat fee. The whole task fits into Hillquit's function of war monger against the Soviet Union.

One of the significant points in the suit is Hillquit's plea to the American capitalist court that since American imperialism does not recognize the Soviet Union, therefore it would be perfectly right for the former czarist blood-suckers to get back their oil lands, or failing in this to get the money for the oil drawn out and sold to American oil companies.

Hillquit in his petition complains that the Russian masses overthrew czarism, and with it the oil rights of his capitalist clients. He demands that the American court declares that the Russian masses had no right to throw off the czarist yoke.

Hillquit is traveling very far along the route of Woll and Ham Fish. He has already exceeded both of these war mongers. Hillquit supplied money for the Menshevik tool of French imperialism, Abramovitch. Now he pleads against the Russian masses in the interest of the Czarist Russian oil barons. In this, he agrees one hundred per cent with Sir Hendri Deterding, who has been yelping for Baku oil.

There is little doubt that Hillquit's next step will be to demand that Cyril Romanoff, claimant of the Russian throne, be restored through the American courts or by the help of the American army, since the Russian masses had no right to overthrow their czarist and capitalist exploiters. Cyril Romanoff merely has to raise a fee as high as that paid Hillquit by his present clients seeking to use the American capitalist dictatorship to hand them the oil lands taken over by the Russian masses and Hillquit will plead for his right to the throne, and the illegality of the Russian revolution.

Scottsboro Protest Demonstration and Parade on June 27

NEW YORK.—New York workers will again take the streets on June 27 in militant protest against the frightful crime being planned by the Alabama landlords and capitalists against the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys facing the electric chair on a framed-up charge.

The parade and demonstration will be held in Harlem. All workers' organizations are urged to mobiliz their forces for this important demonstration, which will serve to bri the issues of the Scottsboro case additional masses and to inten the mass fight to save the boys.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO VER'S PROGRAM OF HU WAGE CUTS AND PERSECU

Southern Bosses Alarmed at Mass Fight to Free 9 Boys Now Talk of Life Imprisonment

New Tactic Of Boss Lynchers Aims At Stopping Mass Protest and Defeating Fight to Free Boys---Workers Must Answer by Intensifying Fight For Boys

NEW YORK.—With the mass fight to free the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys penetrating every nook and corner of the United States, constantly drawing in additional tens of thousands of workers, taking on an international aspect with the staging of protest demonstrations in front of United States Consulates in several German cities, the Alabama bosses are becoming more and more disturbed and frightened. Especially as the mass fight to free the boys has now grown so pewerful that it is smashing through the the conspiracy of silence with which the northern boss press sought to aid the crime of its southern class brothers.

Formerly howling for nothing less than the blood of these innocent working class children, the Alabama bosses are now intimating that capitalist justice would be satisfied with life imprisonment—a living death for the 9 Negro boys in southern dungeons. By this impudent proposal, the Alabama bosses thing to stay the mass fight and stifle the angry protests of the toiling millions throughout the world.

Try Deflect Mass Protest.

Writing in the New York Sunday Times, John Temple Graves declares:

"Talk of commutation has been based upon the conviction of many Alabamians that the youth of the accused and some of the circumstances under which the attacks were made warrant a measure of Executive clemency for them, even though it was proper and wise that they should receive death sentences from the court."

Graves represents the Southern ruling class. He is doubtless in the confidence of Judge Hawkins and Governor Miller. He is careful to peddle the fiction of "guilt" and a "fair trial!" His statement indicates that the Alabama bosses finding that

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RANK AND FILE MEET TO PREPARE TAILORS STRIKE

Expose Hillman As Clique Maneuver; Call For Real Shop Strikes

NEW YORK.—Preparing to turn the "organization general strike" planned by the Hillman clique to give them a tighter hold on the men clothing workers into a real strike, the Amalgamated Members Rank and File Committee has called for a mass meeting of cutters and tailors for Monday, June 22 at 12 noon, Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Calling on the workers to organize strike committees in the shops and turn the Hillman maneuver into a strike that will gain conditions, the Rank and File Committee in a leaflet pointed out the purpose of the meeting:

"At this meeting on Monday we will propose concrete plans of how best we can organize to make a stop to the wage cuts, the throwing out of workers from the jobs, and to turn Hillman's planned swindle that the clique named "General Strike" into a real struggle in the interests of all men's clothing workers employed and unemployed to be held by the Rank and File for the demands of the rank and file—for the 40-hour week, minimum wage scales, week work and recognition of shop committees.

The unemployment insurance be raised to 5 per cent of the pay roll, the fund to be controlled by a committee of the rank and file from the shops and local."

CABINET MEN FACE 45 P. C. WAGE CUT

Bosses Threaten Lock-Out to Lower Pay

NEW YORK.—Calling on all cabinet workers to accept wage-cuts of 45 per cent, as they have been cut in other parts of the country, a letter has been sent by the Cabinet Makers' Employers' Association, signed by George J. Leonard, president.

Leonard points out that wages have been cut in Philadelphia, Batavia, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and that slashes must take place in New York. He tells about the Empire State Building, put up by Al Smith and other political bank robbers, using scab material. Finally the employers draw the conclusion "labor prices must be equalized," that is, wages in New York must be cut about 45 per cent.

The bosses threaten a locqout, saying: "Unless New York cabinet shop men will accept a lower wage the shops will be driven out of business."

In this situation the A. F. of L. is helping the cabinet bosses put over a wage-cut.

FUNCTIONARIES WIR RELIEF MEET

To Intensify Relief For Striking Miners

Functionaries of labor unions, mass sports, cultural, and all fraternal organizations are urgently requested to attend a special meeting called jointly by the WIR and TUUL.

A leading member of the Strike Committee is expected from Pittsburgh, to discuss further plans of mobilization of these mass organizations for miners' strike relief—in affiliation with the Penn.-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief Committee.

All functionaries are urged to attend, so that we shall intensify our campaign for miners' relief and help the striking miners on to victory.

This meeting will take place on Wednesday, June 24th, at Manhattan Lyceum, at 7:30 p. m., at 66 E. 4th St., New York City.

Workers Correspondence is the phone of the revolutionary press. Tell your press by writing for it Tell your day to day struggles.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER — THAT'S SENSE, ALRIGHT! — By RYAN WALKER



Stokes-Turner Affair Postponed to Monday

NEW YORK.—Because they will not be released until Sunday, the Red Builders' affair to welcome Turner and Stokes, sentenced to six months in jail for selling the Daily Worker, has been postponed to Monday, June 22, at 87 E. Tenth St. at 8 p.m.

Stokes and Truner may be released in time for them to speak at the W. I. R. picnic on Sunday.

Arrest 6 Who Tried Halt an Eviction

Downtown Council Members Held For Trial

NEW YORK.—Forty policemen broke up a crowd that, together with members of the Downtown Unemployed Council, resisted the eviction of Ross Ganker, 93 Sheriff St., last Thursday.

Six members of the Downtown Council were arrested and held in $500 bail each for trial in Special Sessions before Magistrate Ford the next day. The arrested unemployed workers are: Joseph Porper, Peter Charten, Lorenzo Ruggero, Frank Bedford and Israel Frosch.

When Samuel Sulten, the landlord, tried to block the members of the Unemployed Council when they put the furniture back he was thrust aside. He then called the police, who put in a hasty appearance.

Magistrate Ford overruled the motion made by the defense lawyer that the charges be dismissed.

The Downtown Unemployed Council meets daily at 87 E. Tenth St. at 1:30 p.m.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

STENOGRAPHIC and CLERICAL HELP very badly needed in the MINERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN. All comrades who can spare an hour, or a day, please come. Penn-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, New York City, Room 614.

START DRIVE ON MICHIGAN BILL

Open Air Meetings In All Sections of City

NEW YORK.—Commencing a campaign to awaken the workers to the dangers of the Michigan Alien finger-printing and espionage law, the City Committee for the protection of Foreign Born Workers has arranged for a series of open air meetings in all parts of the city.

The meetings will be held as follows:

On June 25th in Brooklyn: Court and Carrol Sts., Columbia and President Sts., Columbia St. and Atlantic Ave., Downtown Brooklyn (Boro Hall), 10th St. and 5th Ave., Pacific St. and 3rd Ave., 52nd St. and 3rd Ave., Bay 36th St., Williamsburgh.

On June 26th in Harlem and Downtown: Whitehall and South Sts., Catherine and Cherry Sts., Clinton St. and East Broadway, 10th St. and 2nd Ave., 7th St. and Ave. "A," 27th St. and Lexington Ave., 135th St. and 7th Ave., 125th St. and 5th Ave., 110th St. and 5th Ave., 86th St. and 3rd Ave.

On June 27th in the Bronx: Prospect Ave. and 163rd St., St. Anns Ave. and 138th St., Wilkins Ave. and Intervale Ave.

GUNMEN, POLICE ATTACK STRIKERS

NEW YORK.—On the second day of the strike of the slipper workers in the Princely Products Co., 500 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, who are fighting a wage cut ranging from 25 to 50 per cent, the strikers have to face the terror of gangsters and of the police.

Yesterday, hired gangsters attacked the strikers. One worker, O. Appel, was stabbed by a professional gangster, who ran away, was later caught by the police, but finally released. The police are terrorizing the strikers by not allowing walk near the shop and by taking pickets off, allowing only one picket at a time, instead of two.

The strikers are not scared by the terror of the hired thugs and are determined to fight to the end. The boss tries to demoralize the crew by asking for a conference with the representatives of the strikers, insisting, however, that he is to pick his representatives from among the striking workers. The strikers rejected this maneuver of the boss, designed to break their solidarity and answered the boss, that if he wants a conference, he will have to meet the representatives selected by the workers themselves.

The strike is conducted by the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union. Every Slipper worker should come every day on the picket line to help the striking workers in their struggle against a wage cut and for the recognition of the union.

FRAMED-UP FOOD WORKER FACES LONG JAIL TERM

Moratias' Crime Is He Picketed In Strike

Napoleon Moratias, a militant food worker who had been found guilty of breaking a policeman's little finger during the Zelgreen cafeteria strike last year will "spend a good long time in jail," he was assured in general sessions by Judge Levine yesterday. The only witnesses that the policeman could bring into court were other uniformed thugs.

Moratias faces a five year term for the framed-up charge of felonious assault. When he came to hear his sentence today, his case was postponed because Jacques Buitenkant, his lawyer, was in the supreme court arguing the food workers' injunction case. It was when Judge Levine heard that Buitenkant was not there that he went out of his way to assure Moratias that he was sure of spending "a good long time in jail." Moratias' only crime is that he picketed with his militant fellow workers in the Zelgreen strike that was brought about because A. F. of L. local 338 promised the Zelgreen boss that if he signed a contract with Local 338 and broke his contract with the F. W. I. U., he could exploit his workers as much as he cared to. Zelgreen's then signed up with the A. F. of L. and the Food Workers Industrial Union called the strike.

Shop Delegates Council Meets Monday Eve.

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the shop delegate council of the N. T. W. I. U. will be held on Monday, at 7:30, at the office of the union, 131 West 28 Street. A report will be given on the activities of the various trade departments, and the meeting of the General Executive Board which will include the report of Gold and Hyman. All shop delegates are called upon to come on time.

"BLACK SEA MUTINY" PUTS HOLLYWOOD TO SHAME

Again the Soviet film artists have put Hollywood, with its vapid nonsense, to shame, in producing the "Black Sea Mutniy," now playing at the Cameo Theatre.

Superior not only in artistry, but excelling in telling the great mass drama of revolution. "The Black Sea Mutniy" equals "Potemkin" and is even more gripping in interest by involving the French intervention in Odessa in 1918.

The film well portrays how the sailors of the French fleet, occupying Odessa in the name of "liberty"—and French factories—came to be "corrupted" by Bolshevik propaganda, and their development in this up till the climax when they refused to fire upon the city when the Red Guard re-occupied it. Not the least dramatic part, is that played by a French colonial, a Negro sailor, who refuses under torture to reveal the source of leaflets he distributed among the crew.

One must also praise the Soviet Ukraine film artists, who produced "The Black Sea Mutniy," for their wonderful presentation of characters among the Red Guard and the "Peasant Irregulars" who come to their assistance. But above all stands out the lesson in the international solidarity of the workers, a solidarity which is the expression of the love in the hearts of the workers of the capitalist countries for the Soviet Union as their own fatherland.

The sailors of the French fleet had to learn this, and the film shows how they learned, how the Bolsheviks taught them, worked with them and finally won them until, in real life under the lead of the famous French Communist Party, then a sailor, they raised the red flag and mutinied rather than fire upon the Russian workers.

The "Black Sea Mutniy" is worth seeing by every worker.

—H. G.

Parents of Scottsboro Boys Again Defeat Attempts Of White To Betray Them

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

them were also confiscated by the prison authorities.

After the talk with their parents, the boys were all happy and enthusiastic and declared they will sign no statement except with the consent and in the presence of their parents. The boys told their parents that Walter White was expected at the prison this week. The parents pointed out to them that the withholding of their letters was part of the attempt of the bosses and their Negro and white tools to confuse them. They told them that even when they were deprived of the letters from their parents they must still stand firm and refuse to disregard the wishes of their parents. They especially warned the boys against Walter White and his Klan ally, Roddy.

In spite of the flood of lies released by the N. A. A. C. P. to the Negro press, Clarence Norris is the only boy who ever signed for Walter White. On the advice of his mother, Clarence Norris at once repudiated that statement. He now fully understands the I. L. D. fight, and has promised his mother to resist further terrorization. The parents have all along stood firmly by the I. L. D. Even Pickens admitted this in his Chattanooga speech when he made the slander that "the Reds have kidnapped, coralled and fenced around the parents of the boys." While this is clearly false, the admission contained in this statement is significant.

Mrs. Janie Patterson found her boy, Haywood, suffering from a bad leg, which had been greatly aggravated because of neglect by the prison authorities to furnish him with medical attention. On the strong protest of the parents, the warden promised that he would be visited by the prison physician. The I. L. D. is keeping in touch with the boys and will force the demand that Haywood shall receive attention.

The visit of the parents and the subsequent statements of the boys completely shatters the lie peddled in this week's Pittsburgh Courier that the boys had chosen the N. A. A. C. P. and their Klan lawyer to defend them.

This is the third time the parents have had to rush to prison to see their boys to defeat the attempts of the N. A. A. C. P. leaders to confuse and betray them.

1,000 AT MASS MEET TO HEAR USSR DELEGATION

NEW YORK.—Despite the terrific heat, over 1,000 workers attended the mass meeting called by the Friends of the Soviet Union last Friday to hear the report of the delegates from the Soviet Union.

Frank Palmer, of the Federated Press, was chairman. The speakers were John Meisenbach, a farmer; Sophie Schecter, a food worker; Rudolph Katz, J. A. McCorkle and J. E. Snyder.

After taking a collection for the F. S. U., Pomfret, a young miner from the strike region, spoke and collected an additional $66.95 for strike relief.

The delegates from the Soviet Union left Saturday morning on a coast to coast tour in an automobile. Meetings will be held in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California.

Industrial Union Mobilizing Workers for June 27 Parade

NEW YORK. — Open air meetings were held yesterday afternoon in the cloak, dress and millinery market to bring before the attention of the needle trades workers the attempt of the bosses to burn the 9 innocent Negro boys in Scottsboro on a framed-up charge and to rally support for the Scottsboro protest parade on June 27. The speakers also exposed the role of the A. F. of L. company unions in jim-crowing Negroes. The workers on the market responded enthusiastically to the call of the Indunstrial Union, pledging to come en mass to the demonstration.

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ST. LOUIS CLOTHING SHOPS ANNOUNCE A 10 P. C. CUT IN PAY

Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union Calls On the Workers to Organize and Strike Against the Wage Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Two needle trades shops in this city announced a 10 per cent wage cut this week. One is the Western Leather Clothing Company, an Amalgamated controlled shop employing 45 workers. In this shop a wage cut of 10 per cent took place about two months ago. At that time the boss with the aid of the Amalgamated officials succeeded to fool the workers with a promise that they will get more work when they will accept the wage cut. Of course, the workers never got any more work, but the boss benefited by having the work done cheaper.

This time he tried to use the same trick, but it idn't go over because the workers learned from their bitter experience of the last wage cut. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union issued a leaflet calling upon the workers to strike against the wage cut and not to be misled by the Amalgamated fakers. The leaflet was received very favorable. The majority of the workers are ready to fight. A strike may develop.

The other shop is the Model Pants Company. The conditions in this shop are worse than in any other pants shop in town. The present wage cut is by no means the first. Wages have been cut constantly. In comparison the workers are now getting 40 per cent of what they used to get 2 years ago. On many operations even less than that. The hours of work in this factory are not limited. They run from 60 to 70. Workers are forced to work all day on Saturday and also work on Sundays. And even then, they don't make enough to live on.

The boss and forelady of the shop are treating the workers like slaves. Insulting the workers, calling them all kinds of names. Many times the workers don't even get paid what comes to them according to the prices. The boss is actually robbing them. He puts into the pay envelope just as much as he pleases. If a worker protests against it, he or she is told to pack up.

The discontent of the workers is growing, especially since the last wage cut was announced. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is issuing a leaflet to the workers, and also organizing a committee of the workers. The union is also going to issue a leaflet to the other pants makers of St. Louis to mobilize them for struggle and to support the union in its campaign to organize the workers of the Model Pants to fight against the slave conditions in that shop which affect not only the workers of that shop but all pants makers of St. Louis.

California Police Chief Says Workers Should Work for Meals

By an Unemployed Worker.

HAYWARD, Cal.—Hayward's famous wooden statue type, Chief of Police Louis Silva (who ordered fire hose turned on the unemployed gathering), has good advice for "tramps" (unemployed workers).

He is very hospitable and says, "With summer weather definitely here and with the average tramp able to sleep comfortably on the wide open spaces of Hayward and environs, the jail will not be a refuge for the wanderers. Although there is not an over-abundance of work in the fields and orchards (so we know only too well and Silva is forced to admit) of the Hayward district, the average tramp with a desire for employment, if to rno more than a meal and a night's lodging, can find temporary employment if he looks hard enough." That is the kind of advice this wooden figure gives us. Suggestion that "tramps" (the unemployed workers) work for a meal and lodging. This has been practiced by ranchers around here already and chief Silva's statement will give impetus to this drive.

I have worked on pea picking for $11 per day for 9 hours work and had to buy food and lodging on that. Now on cherry picking I was offered meals and a cot in the open spaces in return for work. So that is what they want to make us unemployed do—not expect any wages, but go back to day's of slavery and work for a keep, which the ranchers are offering now. Silva will surely get a medal from Hayward "kulaks" for that.

Are we going to give up even the meagre standards of living labor has won through sacrifice for the number of years and sign up as slaves? No. We will organize more strongly into the unemployed council and as we did before when we served our notice upon the authorities where they were forced to give some pretense at relief—this time we will make our voices stronger and more effective. The city "fathers" will be forced to consider the demands of hundreds of unemployed here.

"Let's Try Communism," Says Mich. Workers

Moscow, Mich.

Daily Worker:

Last winter the workers of this village seemed to think that it was just another "hard winter" like so many that are seen in capitalist countries, and that things would pick up in the Spring. But now, as their growl, they are beginning to realize that the Daily Worker is telling the truth while all the capitalist papers are packed with lies.

Last winter the workers around here refused to cut ice at 15c. per hour, which forced the bosses to pay 20c. But now, labor here is only getting from 50c. per day without meals up to $1.00 a day with dinner for ten hours. So now the workers are seeing the need of a fighting organization and political action.

Last Sunday I stopped at a farm house to get some water, and the lady remarked on the hard times. She said: "Yes, we've got a young man working here and we're only paying him 60c a day he came here and offered to work for 50c, but I told him we would not pay him that low—we would pay him all we could afford. So we are paying him sixty. Why, if it wasn't for the extra things we do here, like raisin' fancy dogs, and such, I don't kno v what we'd do!" She seemed over joyed when I handed her a 'Daily Worker and said: "We will have to take all the wealth from the blosted millionaires of this country and give it back to the workers who produced it, just like they did in Moscow, Russia, for there they no longer have unemployment and hard times."

Workers and farmers here have watched with interest the recent hunger march to Lansing and are disgusted with the cowardliness of their Governor and "representatives." Although they do not yet know very much about Communism, they say: "It couldn't be much worse, let's try it once!"

Yours for the Revolution,
Ex-American Legion Man.

Wash. Lumber Mill Closing; 1500 Workers and Families Affected

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HOQUIAM, Wash.—More prosperity for the workers in the lumber mills of Washington. From Onalaska, Wash., a mill town owned by the Carlisle Lumber Co., comes the news that the mill there is to close for two years. This means forever so far as the workers are concerned. Notice was served on the workers to prepare to vacate by the first of July, as the mill will close and that all water and light will be cut off after that date.

1500 Workers Affected

This mill employs some two hundred men in the mill and perhaps as many more in the woods, in all close to 1500 people are directly affected, and this too at the time of year that work should be going at full blast.

Now they must move, but where? Centralia and Shehalis are the closest towns, but there is nothing there for them, as there are already too many out of work in these places.

Many of these workers had planted gardens for summer use, but now they must leave. Before this notice the company had cut wages twice, and lengthened the hours and had speeded them up to the point of human endurance.

Portland Workers Pledge to Defend USSR

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PORTLAND, Oregon.—No! was the enthusiastic response of 400 Portland workers to the question: Will we fight against the workers in the Soviet Union. A fitting answer of the Portland workers to the months of terrorism by the police and immigration department in their efforts to smash the Communist Party and from being cowed into submission the workers are steadily gathering their forces for greater resistance to all capitalist measures of starvation.

The meeting, for Alex Noral, who recently returned from a two years stay in the Soviet Union, where he studied and worked with the Soviet workers, was the largest and most enthusiastic yet held in the new workers center at 191½ Third St. Before the meeting was scheduled to start all the seats were full and many had to stand throughout the meeting; the accomplishments of the Soviet workers was greeted with applause. Fifty questions were asked the speaker on the problems faced by the Soviet Union and how they are being met. The answers more than satisfied the workers that the Soviet Union was a practical example of working class power to be followed by the workers everywhere. Even though most of the crowd were unemployed they raised more than sixty-three dollars for the Trade Union Unity League and determined to conduct a greater struggle to organize to fight against wage-cuts and unemployment.

THUGS GAS CLUB, ARREST STRIKERS

13 Organizers Held for $41,000 Cash Bail

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Kinley, Northern West Virginia, and 100 miners at the Kenwood Mine, led by the rank and file district committee of the National Miners' Union.

At the same time yesterday and today have been marked by a rapid increase in arrests and terrorist by the armed forces placed at the disposal of the operators by the city, county and state authorities.

The Wheeling Register says: "Scores of arrests were made yesterday about the areas affected by the strike. . . ." Reports to the district office of the National Miners' Union and the Rank and File Strike Committee place the total number of arrests at 42 miners and their wives. In most instances no charges are filed. The workers are simply arrested and thrown in jail at the pleasure of the scores of special deputies.

The U. M. W. A. officials are carrying on strike-breaking work under police protection. At the Panama Mine yesterday, John Cinque, district U. M. W. A. organizer, urged the men to go back to work and told them that they "could not expect increases in wages at once, but conditions would improve as the industry regained tis feet."

Frank Sepich, local N. M. U. organizer, was arrested yesterday while speaking at the Elm Grove Mine. A U. M. W. A. organizer then spoke under the protection of the sheriff's forces.

Sheriff Yost of Jefferson County has issued a blanket proclamation which in effect declares illegal all strike or organization meetings of miners and their families. The proclamation says, in part: "Acts of violence and intimidation are being incited and encouraged in large part by non-residents of Jefferson County, opposed to the best interests and welfare of the law abiding citizens thereof."

"Now, therefore, I, William J. Yost, as sheriff of Jefferson County, Ohio, by the powers invested in me to preserve peace, law and order throughout this county, hereby command in the name of the state of Ohio all persons unlawfully or riotously assembled to disperse and depart to their several homes or lawful employment."

The official interpretation of this czarist ukase is that all striking miners and N. M. U. organizers are at all times "unlawfully or riotously assembled" and subject to gassing, clubbing and arrest.

The pickets at the Glens Run Mine were gassed and clubbed this morning and one miner is in the hospital. Miners were clubbed at the Blaine and three badly injured.

Peter Peris, organizer for the N. M. U., arrested at Warwood Monday, is charged with inciting to riot and held for $10,000 bail.

Only one mine in the Fairpoint section is working. It employs about 80 miners and they will strike tomorrow morning.

Six mass meetings are being held this afternoon and evening which will be attended by more than 3,500 miners, their wives and children.

Preparations have begun for a mass hunger march to St. Clairsville, county seat of Belmont County, on June 28.

Fifteen thousand leaflets of the District Rank and File Strike Committee are being distributed today in the three Ohio counties of Belmont, Jefferson and Harrison and across the Ohio River in West Virginia.

BAIL REVOKED FOR WORKER

Unemployed Leader Attacked by Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—The State Supreme Court revoked bail on Luesse, the leader of the Indiana unemployed in the frame-up contempt case without any justification, and took time out to make a vicious attack on the leader of the unemployed who is now serving a three year sentence on the State Farm for fighting an eviction. The court ordered Luesse to be arrested as soon as he is released on appeal in the eviction case which is going to the Supreme Court. The mass sentiment against this vicious jailing is growing.

There is already a good response to the Workers Trial entitled "Luesse vs the Capitalist State" which will be held under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Unemployed Council, at the workers Center 932½ S. Meridian St., Sunday, June 28 at 2:30 P.M.

The audience will act as jury and workers will be witnesses. Delegates from Terre Haute, Anderson and other Indiana towns will take part in this state wide Workers Trial.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO HOOVER'S PROGRAM OF HUNGER, WAGE CUTS AND PERSECUTION!

Southern Bosses Alarmed At Mass Fight To Free 9 Boys, Now Talk of Life Imprisonment

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tthe imperialist tools at the head of the N.A.A.C.P. were unable to confuse and mislead the boys and their parents into repudiating the mass fight to save the boys and placing their entire confidence on the justice of the boss courts, as Walter White and Pickens would have them do, are now turning to new methods in their attempt to strangle the mass movement to save the boys.

At the present moment, Judge Hawkins has under advisement the motions of the International Labor Defense for new trials for all of the boys. Grave's statement indicates that Judge Hawkins will rule unfavorably on these motions and that the Governor of Alabama will then come forward with the hypocritical gesture of "sparing" the lives of the nine children by sentencing them to a living hell of life imprisonment in the southern prisons.

The white and Negro workers and sympathetic elements mobilized in the fight to save and free the boys will not be satisfied with this southern boss lynchers' solution of the Scottaboro case. The fight to save the boys has all along been based on the demand for the unconditional release of these nine Negro children, victims of one of the most brazen and murderous frame-ups in the history of American capitalistm and its brutal terror against the working masses. Commuting death sentence and sentencing the boys to a living death will not stem the tide of angry mass protests nor swerve aside for even a fleeting instant the mass fight to free the boys. The workers, black and white, have seen this trick played before—in the case of Tom Mooney and scores of other innocent victims of capitalist justice.

On with the fight to save and free the nine boys! Defeat the tricks of the southern boss lynchers and their white and Negro allies! Demand the unconditional release of these innocent children! Spread the mass movement to save and free them! Build block and neighborhood committees in your community! Support the demonstrations and conferences called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense. Rush funds for defense to the International Labor Defense at 80 East 12th St.

OHIO, W. VIRGINIA STRIKE SPREADS, HUNGER MARCH ON ALLEGHENY CO.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and the starving miners will be carried on in the city of Pittsburgh by the Unemployed Council and the N. M. U. Not only will miners and steel workers from Allegheny County be present but large numbers of miners and steel workers will come in for that purpose from Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington counties.

The demands of the hunger marchers will include:

1. Immediate appropriation of money enough to pay $10 a week and $5 additional for each dependent, to all striking miners and unemployed miners, steel workers and other unemployed workers.

2. Protest against the brutalities of Pinchot's state police and the Allegheny county deputies, who have shot down peaceful pickets in the Allegheny Valley and elsewhere.

3. Demand for the abolition of the injunction which has been issued to the Butler Consolidated Coal Company by Judge Rowland against peaceful picketing.

4. Immediate cessation of all evictions of striking workers.

5. No shuttting off of gas or light of the unemployed workers or strikers.

Resolutions will also be presented, demanding the state government immediately pass a social insurance bill.

* * *

Frank Borich, chairman of the combined delegations elected at mass meetings of strikers at all Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mines and the delegation elected to go with them to Harrisburgh from the Central Rank and File Strike Committee of the National Miners Union, issued a statement today in the name of the delegations. It is as follows:

"The absolute rejection by the Pittsburgh Terminal strikers, and by all the rest of the 37,000 miners now on strike, or the scheme of the governor and the operators to break our strike through a scab agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, has caused a certain delay in that plan.

"Our delegation found when it reached Harrisburgh that Pinchot, Pursglove and Murray had hidden their supposedly public conference from the representatives of the strikers themselves. The hour of meeting was changed and the place of meeting concealed.

"Most significant of all, the U. M. W., Pinchot and the operators did not dare, in the face of the mass opposition and repudiation of the U. M. W. by the strikers, to make the scab agreement at this time.

"These fakers now see that their attempt just now to break our strike against starvation by an agreement first in the Pittsburgh Terminal mines would be smashed by overwhelming mass picketing.

"We know that this strike-breaking plan is only postponed. It will be tried again soon by state or federal "mediators," which will attempt to use either the U.M.W., or some fake independent union or company union, or all together. Meanwhile, we see in the form in which the breaking up of the Pinchot-Pursglove-Murray conference is announced, an attempt to bolster up the damaged reputation of the U. M. W. by representing it as holding out for a wage raise. The ridiculousness of this attempt can be seen by the U. M. W. fake settlement under the direct sponsoring of the president of the Ben Franklin mine at Penna, to form a local of the U. M. W., which John Cinque, sub-district president of the U. M. W. openly pledges not to ask for higher wages. And there are other such settlements and attempts of the U. M. W. to make no-scale or low-scale agreements.

"No miner will swallow the story that the Pinchot conference broke up over a question of wages!

"We will meet the proposal of the Pittsburgh Terminal to operate open shop with the same mass picketing with which we would have met an attempt to operate under a scab agreement with the U. M. W."

These demands were presented to Pinchot by the delegation in the name of all striking miners of western Pennsylvania.

1. Open hearing in Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania mine situation to give the striking and unemployed miners an opportunity to expose the existing mass starvation.

2. Removal of all armed forces, including state police, coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs from the strike area.

3. Immediate release of all prisoners arrested in connection with the strike and unemployment demonstrations.

4. Establishment of state unemployment insurance and immediate relief to all unemployed workers and striking miners.

5. No restrictions in any community on relief collections for the striking miners.

6. Abolition of injunctions against the striking miners.

7. Establishment of full right to speak, to assemble, to picket, and to demonstrate, and annulment of sheriffs' proclomations of Washington and other counties denying the workers these rights.

8. Abolition of terror against foreign born workers, right to fully participate in strike activities and repudiation and rejection of Sheriff Cain's proposal for the wholesale deportation of foreign-born workers.

9. Abolition of persecution against Negroes and women in the strike area.

10. Abolition of evictions—the state to pay the rent for all evicted workers.

11. Adoption and enforcement of adequate legislation to protect the miners from the devastating effects of the unhealthy and unsafe conditions in the mines.

12. Abolition of forcible dealing with company stores—the company to pay the miners in cash.

13. Abolition of company control of the company towns and the opening of these towns to the right of free speech and assemblage to the workers.

14. Cessation of efforts by Governor Pinchot and local authorities and strike-breaking organizations to use the state power of the National Miners Union, back under the yoke of the operator-controlled United Mine Workers of America.

15. General conference of the coal operators and the Central Rank and File Strike Committee, National Miners Union, on the basis of the demands submitted to the coal operators by our committee.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—One of the leaders of the hunger march on Washington which was held June 16, went back to Diamond Mine near California, run by a small independent concern, and working 130 men. He organized a strike and they all came out, June 18. Then he led the men in their pit clothes down to join the eVsta Coal Company Mine Number 6 picket line.

At Vesta Number 4, also at California, June 18,a striker was arrested for merely talking with some one inside through a crack in the eight foot high board fence which this company built around its property Monday. He is charged with being an organizer of the National Miners Union.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—The fight against importation of men for strike breaking purposes is speeding up. This morning (June 19) the Council of the Unemployed organized picketing of two agencies both at Grant and Second Street, Pittsburgh. They are Corraddo Bros., supplying scabs to Kinloch mine, and Budd-Davis, supplying for Slovan Mine and West Virginia.

Unemployed workers from Cleveland are trooping up to the National Miners Union office, declaring they were hired in Cleveland where Corraddo Bros. has an agency at East Ninth and Public Square, and at other places in Cleveland. They were not told there was a strike. In fact, the Corraddo Bros. man-catchers assured them that there was "no labor trouble."

Corraddo promises the men hired $6.25 a day and free fare. The first thing they know of a strike is when shot-gun deputies are placed in charge of them at Youngstown. As soon as they get to the mine, they are prisoners, forced to labor at the point of a gun ,and shot (one actual case so far) if they try to quit.

Budd-Davis hires through the International Agency, at 207 Superior, Cleveland and promises $6 a day, free fare, free board, and clothing. When the men get to the mine, they find deductions are to be made from their pay for all these things. Picketing in Cleveland is necessary.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—The National Miners Union has received the following cablegrams which were read amidst great enthusiasm at the last meeting of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee:

"The central committee of the Workers International Relief (at international headquarters of the W. I. R., Berlin, Germany) sends greetings of flaming solidarity to the striking miners of Pennsylvania. From the struggle aaginst the wage cutting offensive, unemployment and the Young Plan, the German workers appeal to the American working class to support the N. M. U. and the Workers International Relief in the present struggle."

The other cablegram is as follows:

"The Miners Conference of Welheim and the District leadership of the Ruhr district of the Unity Council of the miners of Germany send to the fighting miners of Pennsylvania warm revolutionary greetings and wish them the greatest success in their struggle. The miners of the Ruhr district are preparing their own struggle against the wage cuts and the starvation program of the hunger dictatorship. Long live the struggle of all miners against the murderous mine capitalists! Long live the solidarity of the whole working class!

* * *

Following are the demands in full as presented on behalf of the striking Pennsylvania miners by Frank Borich, spokesman for the Pittsburgh Terminal strikers in the interview recently with Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. The Daily Worker heretofore published extracts from these demands sent over the capitalist news wires:

1. Open hearing in Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania mine situation to give the striking and unemployed miners an opportunity to expose the existing mass starvation.

2. Removal of all armed forces, including state police, coal and iron police and deputy sheriffs from the strike area.

3. Immediate release of all prisoners arrested in connection with the strike and unemployment demonstrations.

4. Establishment of state unemployment insurance and immediate relief to all unemployed workers and striking miners.

5. No restrictions in any community on relief collections for the striking miners.

6. Abolition of injunctions against the striking miners.

7. Establishment of full right to speak, to assemble, to picket, and to demonstrate, and annullment of sheriffs' proclamation of Washington and other counties, denying the workers these rights.

8. Abolition of terror against foreign-born workers, right to fully participate in strike activities and repudiation and rejection of Sheriff Cain's proposal for the wholesale deportation of foreign-born workers.

9. Abolition of persecution against Negroes and women in the strike area.

10. Abolition of evictions — the state to pay the rent for all evicted workers.

11. Adoption and enforcement of adequate legislation to protect the miners from the devastating effects of the unhealthy and unsafe conditions in the mines.

12. Abolition of forcible dealing with company stores—the company to pay the miners in cash.

13. Abolition of company control of the company towns and the opening of these towns to the right of free speech and assemblage to the workers.

14. Cessation of efforts by Governor Pinchot and local authorities and strike-breaking organizations to use the state power of Pennsylvania to force the striking miners, who adhere 98 per cent to the National Miners Union, back under the yoke of the operator-controlled United Mine Workers of America.

15. General conference of the coal operators and the Central Rank and File Strike Committee, National Miners' Union, on the basis of the demands submitted to the coal operators by our committee.

Organize 3 New I. L. D. Branches in State of Florida

CHATTANOOGA, June 21.—Three Florida branches of the International Labor Defense were formed last week during the tour of Helen Marcy, organizer of the Southern District I. L. D. The Ella May branch, composed of 12 members, was established at Ft. Lauderdale, and another branch in Pensacola.

Marcy's tour is part of the I. L. D. campaign to build I. L. D. branches throughout the South for the purpose of establishing a strong apparatus to defend workers arrested for paticipation in labor struggles. At present, these branches are concentrating on the major campaign of the I. L. D. today—that of organizing a broad, mass defense movement to release the nine Negro boys convicted on a frame-up charge at Scottsboro, Alabama. Wide literature distribution, raising funds, and drawing in of new members are some of the immediate steps taken by these branches.

DISTRICTS! ACTIVIZE PARTY, LEAGUE, PIONEER MEMBERS JUNE 26-27-28 "DAILY" TAG DAYS

Section 1, District 2, challenges Detroit District in Daily Worker Drive. In the first three weeks of the Drive, Section 1, District 2, raised almost three-quarters of their quota of $1,250. With this in mind, the Committee of Section 1 has decided to challenge the entire Detroit District 7 in revolutionary competition. Section 1 has the confidence to say it will surpass the whole of District 7 before the end of the Drive. What about it Detroit! Will the third largest district in the country, with the third largest quota, allow itself to be beaten by merely one section (and not the largest at that) of the N. Y. District!

Section 10, District 2, also sends out a challenge to the whole of District 1, Boston, that it will surpass the District 1 quota of $1,000 before the end of the Drive.

Unit 4, Section 10, challenges Unit 2 of the same section, that they will double their quota in quicker time. Unit 2, Section 10, challenges the whole of Section 11 that they will surpass Section 11's quota before the end of the campaign. Unit 2 is also challenging every unit in Newark that it will get 25 new subs and renewals in one month. Unit 5, Section 10, has challenged Unit 3 of the same section that they will double their quota in faster time.

Nucleus 7 of Section 4, District 8, Chicago, challenges the rest of the units of Section 4, as well as any nucleus in District 8, especially Nucleus 505, to beat them in revolutionary competition in the $35,000 campaign. If the Nucleus Org. will kindly send us the number of the nucleus making the challenge it will help make the competion more interesting. According to reports, this particular nucleus has already raised more than the rest of the units combined.

Unemployed Council of Sacramento, Calif., is making a drive to fulfill its quota of $70. "Enclosed find donation of $7.85 collected by T. G. Will exert every effort to continue our campaign work, as we realize the necessity of helping District 13 attain its quota of $2,000."

Set Aside Weekly Sum for Daily.

Some constructive criticism from S. F., Philadelphia, Pa., member of first Philadelphia Daily Worker Club. "If the 30,000 readers of the Worker would contribute only half the amount toward the financing of the Worker, of what they contribute (indirectly) toward financing of the capitalist press—by helping the financing of commercial advertising—the Daily Worker would not have to go begging. Every time we spend a dollar without reserving a sum toward the support of the working-class press, we contribute a corresponding amount of money toward the support of the enemy press. There is at least one weapon the working class is able to wield over the propertied class, and this is our purchasing power. Why not organize it? This is an excellent suggestion for building the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund. If workers would set aside a certain sum for the support of the revolutionary press every week, there would be no question of crises and financial campaigns.

Remember Tag Days!

All volunteers for the Cleveland Daily Worker Tag Days are to report at the following stations on Saturday and Sunday, June 27-28: Ukrainian Workers' Home, 1861 Auburn Ave.; Hungarian Workers' Home, 4309 Lorain Ave.; Finnish Workers' Home, 1303 W. 38th St.; South Slav Workers' Home, 6607 St. Clair Ave.; Collinwood Youth Center, 695 E. 152nd St.; Hungarian Workers' Home, 11123 Buckeye Rd.; Jewish Workers' Home, 14101 Kinsman Rd.; Polish Workers' Home, Pulaski, E. 67th & Chambers Ave.

At the Cloakmakers' Women's Council of the Bronx last night a meeting was held for the purpose of explaining the significance and getting support for the Scottsboro case. Comrade Chasanoff of the council explaining the importance of the Daily Worker in connection with the saving of the nine boys and the present condition of the Daily, succeeded in raising $20, with the promise of more very soon. This same council brough in $5 last week. This is an example of the splendid support given to the Daily Worker during the emergency campaign by the Women's Council.

THURSDAY CONTRIBUTIONS DROP; POOR WORK BY DISTRITCS 6, 7, 8

A drop again in the totals on Thursday to $784.48. With only about ten days left till July 1, there is still more than $15,000 to be raised to make up the $35,000 needed to keep the Daily Worker from going under. Can you do it, fellow-workers? Not at the present rate! It will require a daily average of $1,500—about twice as much as came in on Thursday—to raise the $35,000 by July 1. That means WORK!

Again we find District 2 (New York) bearing the burden of the contributions, turning in $558.54. And again we find District 5 (Chicago), 7 (Detroit) and 6 (Cleveland) falling down badly, with District 3 (Philadelphia) a little better than the day before, but still far from what its daily totals should be. Only $15 from District 8 and $2.50 from 7—the second and third largest districts in the country! This is a disgraceful showing.

District 13 (California) is again down at the bottom, with only $10 contributed. Outside of District 2, only 15 (Connecticut) is up to mark; this small district, with a quota of $1,000, contributed $58.29 on Thursday. Districts 10 (Kansas City), 11 (Agricultural), 16 (the South) and 18 (Butte) were not heard from at all.

No slackening now! Speed up the campaign for $35,000 by July 1!

* * *

Corrections

In the issue of June 15 $3.40 was listed for C. Kimbrough of District 15 (Connecticut). This money was not a contribution, but payment of a bill.

Among contributions credited recently to Unit 4, Section 6, District 2 of the Communist Party, the name of Elis Asiatico of Brooklyn, N. Y., who donated $2, was omitted.

DISTRICT 1	
YCL, Lynn, Mass.	$8.00
Providence Unit	.75
Total	$8.75
DISTRICT 2	
F. Schneider	
Whiteplain, L.I.	.50
J. Korjan, Floral Park, L. I.	1.00
S. Brajkovich	5.00
M. N. Stipisch	.25
S. Skiaroff, B'klyn	1.00
A. R. C.	3.00
W. Karwowska	1.00
J. Piorkowski	1.00
I.W.O. Shule, Coney Island	5.00
T. Rosa, B'klyn	1.00
Fin. Federation	200.00
Z.L., B'klyn	1.00
Asbury Park, N.J.:	
A.A. Antich	11.00
N. Kramer, Mountaindale, N. Y.	1.50
Rubinstein, Bx	2.00
F. D.	1.00
Silkaline	1.00
I.W.O. Shule 3, Williamsburg	3.00
Sec. 1, Unit 1	3.50
W. C. 6-9-18, Bx	10.00
Jersey City Unit	3.00
Sec. 2, Unit 7	1.75
Sec. 1, Unit 11	10.00
Sec. 4, Unit 11	5.00
Galeka	8.33
Dritsis	4.16
Sec. 5, Unit 14	6.75
Sec. 1, Unit 13	7.25
Sec. 1, Unit 4	.75
Sec. 1, Unit 9	2.00
Sec. 2, Unit 7	5.00
Sec. 2, Unit 7	2.00
Sec. 2, Unit 7	.50
Sec. 9, Unit 1	3.00
Ukr. Mut. B. Assn	10.00
Jew. Women's Co.	16.00
Sec. 11	27.30
Unit 4, Sec. 4	2.00
H. Hodos, B'klyn	4.10
M. M. M.	3.00
Sec. 8, Unit 8	6.25
Sec. 8, Unit 8	2.05
Sec. 1, Unit 2	2.50
Dauber	2.00
Morris Gellin	2.00
D. Fradkin, Jewelry Wkrs Union	1.20
Sec. 1, Unit 4	5.00
Sec. 2	24.60
Rumanian Wkrs Cl.	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 1	1.50
Sec. 4, Unit 2	13.75
Sec. 4, Unit 3	3.25
Sec. 4, Unit 4	14.75
Sec. 4, Unit 6	18.25
Sec. 4, Unit 7	1.75
Sec. 4, Unit 8	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 9	4.65
Sec. 4, Unit 10	2.50
Sec. 4, Unit 11	3.00
Sec. 4, Unit 12	1.00
R. Wurman	2.00
I.W.O. Shule 3	7.75
O. White, B'klyn	2.00
A Sympathizer	.50
Sec. 8, Unit 5	.75
K. Zehn	1.00
S. Lurkey	2.00
Camp Nitgedaiget:	
Lilian Gilbert	.25
2 Campers	.75
W. C. No. 2, Bx	5.00
A. Small	1.00
C. Kondla, Patterson	1.00
I.W.O. Shule 2	3.00
I.W.O. Shule 15	6.00
Sec. 3, Unit 8	2.25
Sec. 12	5.00
Sec. 7, Unit 2	1.00
Linden Unit	1.00
Newark Unit 2	9.50
Newark Unit 5	2.00
Newark Unit 4	3.00
Elizabeth Unit	13.65
Total	$558.54
DISTRICT 3	
Easton, Pa.:	
Leon Tilwich	1.00
V. Morkashen	1.00
L. Telwich	1.50
V. Lengwin	.25
S. Mantui	.25
S. Bimbo	1.00
L. Litwick	1.00
W. Wallace	.50
A. Wallace	.50
C. Griffith	.50
S. Malkoek	.25
O. Taylor	.50
J. Trayser	.25
I. Johnson	.50
S. Tarrydaite, Philipsburgh	.50
D. Deverkes, Burlington, N. J.	.50
Phila., Pa.:	
N.A.W.I.U., Men's Clothing Sec.	25.00
Phila. District	5.00
Wilkes-Barre:	
J. Kaslauskas	1.00
S. Vainaukas	.25
V. Raguskiene	.50
J. Staskevich	1.00
J. V. Stanley	.25
A. Janaitis	1.00
J. Ruchis	.25
M. Ruchis	.25
B. Navickas	.50
Plymouth, Pa.:	
J. Raguskis	.25
G. Milauskas	.25
J. Rosanaskas	.40
P. Jarvis	.25
J. Krutulis	.25
V. Sellius	.25
H. Klimkevich	.25
Hanover, Pa.:	
P. Velyvis	.25
J. Ratys, Edwardsville	.25
V. Grumblis	.25
Unit 903, Phila.:	
Joseph Wius	1.00
Jack Backus	1.00
Dr. Munion	1.00
M. Cohen, Reading	.50
Total	$51.15
DISTRICT 5	
E. Gantry, Thurmond, W. Va.	3.00
DISTRICT 6	
Cleveland:	
Unit 11	7.00
Z. Adler	1.00
Fin. Dist. Buro	9.00
Carmino, Akron	5.70
Unit 2, Erie	1.50
W. S. Croxall, Canton	11.60
Total	$35.80
DISTRICT 7	
Grand Rapids:	
Unit R-4	2.00
A Friend	.50
DISTRICT 8	
M. Millinary, Chicago	1.00
Col. at Int'l Picnic, Kenosha	5.00
Slovak Wkrs Assn. Sr. 07, Blandford, Ind.	3.00
Total	$11.00
DISTRICT 9	
Wassburg, Wisc.:	
D. Korkow	.25
T. Kallio	.35
N. Kiffle	.25
E. Kallio	.25
C. Soperstrom	.25
A. Soperstrom	.25
A. Westling	.35
B. Hondur	.25
J. Baduski	.25
E. Dsash	.10
J. Halverson	.25
D. Sorenson	.25
Minneapolis:	
Wm. D. Johnson	1.00
Virginia:	
A. Antila	1.00
M. Hokkanen	2.00
Total	$7.00
DISTRICT 12	
S Wakkuna, Olympic, Wash.	1.00
Seattle District	14.10
Col. at mass meet, Portland, Ore.	6.85
L. Severson, Fatersburg, Alaska	5.00
Total	$26.95
DISTRICT 13	
San Francisco:	
A. S. Segal	5.00
G. Kirk	5.00
Total	$10.00
DISTRICT 15	
M. & J. Paist, Croton, Conn.	2.00
E. Hartford, Conn.:	
J. J. Goba	1.00
A. Sobolewski	.50
W. Obara	2.00
S. Wisniewski	.50
J. Soput	.50
A. LeShay	.35
H. Belmanuk	.15
J. Barbeck	1.00
J. Pawlowski	.50
A. Miller	.50
Hartford Nucleus	24.65
N. Haven Nuc. 2	4.80
Stamford Nucleus	10.50
N. Haven Nucleus:	
S. Lapweis	1.00
A. Hushwick	1.00
Mark	.50
A Friend	.50
M. Furmake	.50
L. Dumask	.50
A Friend	.25
A. Mukuhka	.25
S. Kunchasik	.25
K. Lepeger	.25
F. Masaelo	.15
Masmapur	.50
Total	$88.30
DISTRICT 17	
E. P. Brown, Jacksonville, Fla.	3.75
DISTRICT 19	
Salt Lake City Sec.	5.75
Total, all dist. $	784.48
Prev. received	10,192.62
Total to date	$10,977.10

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Rabbi Waldman and the Pope's Encyclical

By I. AMTER.

IN earlier times the documents that today are called the Pope's "encyclicals" were called "bulls." Today, in spite of the change of name, they are still bull.

The Pope has issued a long encylical in which he argues for the **co-operation of labor and capital**; calls upon society to **grant labor its "rightful" share of the benefits of their (the workers') production**; speaks for **organization of the workers**, provided they have peaceful intention; raises the question of **fascist unions** (which have already got him into trouble with Mussolini). But the main intention of this encylical is to place a **kindly hand upon the shoulder of the socialists**, at the same time warning that a true catholic cannot be a socialist (for reasons which we will later explain), and particularly to **wage war on Communism.**

The reason for this bull is clear: When Pope Leo issued his famous (or notorious) encyclical fifty years ago, it was directed against the Second International, which had been organized shortly before, against the rising socialist movement, which had struck deep roots in Germany, where the workers had already elected a number of members of the Reichstag, and Bismarck was terrorizing the workers who were under the socialist banner. But since that time many things have happened. The world war intervened, when the **socialists and the Pope gave their blessing to the international butchery** of the working class. The Russian Revolution also "happened"—the Russian Social Democratic Party (Bolsheviki)—now Communist Party—had been a member of the socialist international, but, under the leadership of Lenin, with the aid of some of the lefts in the international, had taken a revolutionary position, and formulated a revolutionary policy that led to the Russian Proletarian Revolution. Further revolutions developed in other countries, but were crushed, with the aid of social democracy. With ups and downs, the revolutionary movement has grown, and today Communist Parties exist in 60 countries of the world.

The world economic crisis has caused revolts in many countries—Latin America, Spain and other countries. The Chinese and Indian revolutions, the revolts in Indo-China, the revolutionary movements in the countries of Europe, Africa and Asia, have aroused Pope Pius, who is a true apostle of capitalism. In Spain, his "beloved country"; in Italy, where for a long time he has been a "voluntary prisoner," from which he was released by recognition of the Papal State by Mussolini (which is now in question), the workers and poor peasants have carried on a struggle despite the most brutal repression; in Germany, where the Pope has many supporters, the catholic workers, forced by the economic crisis, are uniting with the revolutionary workers under Communist leadership to struggle for a Soviet Germany.

The Pope's heavenly domain on earth **truly is in danger**—for the Communist movement and organization are growing, and threaten to destroy the whole system of bigotry and fear known as religion. Churches are being burned down in Italy and Spain. "Death to the Pope," "death to the traitor," is being shouted in the streets of Italy; Scottish workers break up catholic parade; Mexican workers years ago drove the priests out of the churches (and afterward the United States imperialist tools restored them to position!).

The Pope, keenly sensitive to the situation—more so than many a capitalist enterpriser—recognizes the danger not only to the church, but to the capitalist system on which it rests. He sees the growing giant in the East—the Soviet Union—which has become a menace to the entire capitalist world. He sees the vast contrast of growing power and prosperity, of the development of tremendous forces of industry, of cultural, social and political life in the Soviet Union, with the growing pauperization, misery, unemployment, degradation of the masses, together with the parasitical, degeneracy of the capitalist class in the capitalist countries. He sees that the workers and poor farmers are responding to the policies and slogans of the Communist Party in the capitalist and colonial countries. **A volcano of revolution** is erupting in many countries of Europe and Asia—and therefore the Pope comes to the help of capitalism to stay the disaster to the present system that stares it in the face.

The Pope is shrewd: he **damns liberalism**—and yet he speaks the language of liberalism. This is the maneuver of the so-called "left wing" of capitalism, which tries to **counteract the growing wave of revolution by radical phrases**, but **counter-revolutionary actions.** The Murray Butlers, Shipsteads, Pinchots, Brookharts, Borahs are **more dangerous** to the working class than Hoover, Mellon, Grundy, or the like. The former speak the language of the "liberal," who sees the many "sores" of the present system, and talks about cures—"radical" cures, cures of "democracy." The masses are suffering, and these people take advantage of their misery to create pipe dreams about the possibilities of the capitalist system, which must be "reformed"; and thus they try to bind them to the system.

The Pope repeats the words of Pope Leo about "one class being forbidden to exclude the other from a share in the profits. This sacred law is violated by an irresponsible wealthy class who, in the excess of the good fortune, deem it a just state of things that they should receive everything and the laborers nothing."

Proceeding along this line, the Pope declares that "unless serious attempts be made, with all energy and without delay to put them into practice, let nobody persuade himself that the peace and tranquility of human (capitalist—I. A.) society can be **effectively defended against the forces of revolution.** . . . Let employers, therefore, and employed **join in their plans and efforts** to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and let them be **aided in this wholesome endeavor** by the **wise measure of the public authority.**" (emphasis mine—I.A.) In working-class language and experience, it denotes: **class collaboration with the aid of the government conciliation board—if not the military!**

"It is the primary duty of the state and of all good citizens to **abolish conflict between classes** with divergent interests, and thus foster and promote harmony between the various ranks of society."

These are principles on which the socialists **can** and **do** stand—in word and practice. In Germany, England, France, the United States—they preach and practice these policies. Norman Thomas pleads for more tolerance of the bitter enemies of the working class. The Schlesingers, Hillmans, Mustes work with the bosses and accept the intermediation of the government conciliator. Ramsay MacDonald tries to "abolish conflict between classes" in India with guns, in England with the military. In Spain, the socialists in the government shoot down the workers and poor peasants to whom the bourgeois-democratic revolution (the one that has just taken place and with the aid of the workers and peasants has taken power away from the landlords and put it into the hands of the capitalists) was to mean a release from their misery. But it means more struggle against the capitalists and their socialist, anarchist, syndicalist allies.

The class struggle is not only here—but is becoming more acute, owing to the general breakdown of capitalism—its inability to grow and develop—and the acute economic crisis, which is driving the workers to revolt and revolution. And no bull of the Pope, socialists and liberals can abolish it.

"HE'S A RED!"

By BURCK



Red Sparks

By JORGE

In the Technical Sense

Technically, the British "Labor" Party is run by "socialists." But that's only technically speaking. Actually, they're quite the opposite.

This was vouched for, according to an English dispatch Thursday, when the Archbishop of Westminister, Cardinal Bourne, gave the O. K. to the "labor" party run by Ramsay MacDonald, one of the big chiefs of the Second "Socialist" International, and said that any Catholic who wanted to would not hurt the pope's feelings by joining the "labor" party.

"We shall find some persons therein whose opinions are not in accord with the teachings and principles of the Catholic church. I suppose there are some who say that they are socialists in the technical sense."

"The same might be said for the American "socialists." Technically, Norman Thomas is a "socialist," about the same as, if we have our history correct, the sister of Louis Bonaparte was "technically" a virgin, while managing to scandalize the rather hard-to-scandalize French aristocracy.

National Security Shaken

Things are getting tough when the wife of the president of the National Security League is held up in her own boudoir at 10 a. m. while having her breakfast in bed, and nicked for $150,000 in jewelry.

"Police Commissioner Mulrooney himself hurried to the scene," says the N. Y. Times, but the wife of the professional patriot who stands for "Preparedness" and "Security" was not prepared and far from secure.

Indeed, the lady was rather upset for the rest of the day, and the Times, which gloats every time a cop black-jacks a working girl on the picket line, shed the following tears of journalistic compassion:

"Later in the afternoon, for the first time in her social life, Mrs. Menken was compelled to appear in public without any jewelry. At a tea which she gave for about 200 socially prominent women to help relieve unemployment, she was seen repeatedly to reach for her necklace with which she was accustomed to toy. 'Oh, I keep forgetting,' she said every time."

National Security, it seems, is a highly paying business, and one can afford to "give a tea" to "help relieve unemployment," but it IS annoying to have to appear in public without $150,000 worth of jewelry! Oh, but we're sorry!

This Boy's Been Reading

But he must have been reading "Diamond Dick" instead of Lenin. Or so we judge from a leaflet sent in from Buffalo, signed by the Y.C.L. of that fair city calling all and sundry workers of Buffalo to a meeting of protest against the the fascist brutality which the Youngstown, Ohio, police practiced on the youth and children gathered there to celebrate National Youth Day on May 30.

There is no doubt about the brutality, but the way it was presented to the workers of Buffalo in the leaflet, workers who may certainly be discontented and sore at capitalism, but who have not yet been convinced that it is better to die in the battle against capitalism than to exist starving and miserable under its rule, sounds as if the Buffalo Y. C. L. was trying to scare workers away from their meeting.

There are three paragraphs in the leaflet, each with a big headline.

In the first line there is: **"Police Slug Youth; Arrest 75; Shoot Into Crowd".**

In the second line: **"Murderous Attack."**

In the third line: **"Born in Workers' Blood."**

Kind of inviting to come in and get slugged, murdered and bathed in blood, eh? Nor do the headlines exaust the superlatives. There are "rivers of workers' blood" fairly dripping from every paragraph, blotting out the little mention of the immediate needs of Youngstown workers and totally ignoring any immediate interests of the workers of Buffalo.

More, since we are having a Pre-Convention discussion of the Y. C. L., we call attention to the leaflet's claim that National Youth Day is Anti-War Day, and ask how that happens, when have August First?

Maybe, also, while we are on the line, we should criticise the leaflet for saying that: "The boss class will let nothing stand in their way."

That's a "right" mistake that leads to pessimism, a near relative to the romanticism which flavors the whole leaflet; a mistake because it depends on us and not on the capitalists as to whether we "stand in their way." Indeed we think that the Y. C. L. will "stand in their way" whether the capitalists "let" them or not.

Anyhow, the revolutionary struggle for power has not arrived in Buffalo.

Party Life

Conducted by the Org. Dept. Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Trade Union Work and Party Work

By F. R. (Los Angeles)

"TRADE union work is the most important work of the party," but our comrades do not know it. Certainly if the section committee members were asked point blank if trade union work were not the most important work, they would say "yes." But unconsciously even our section leaders continue in the rut of making "party work" one thing and "trade union work" another thing. This is the reason that the Trade Union Unity League, in practice, is still treated as of secondary importance instead of as of primary importanee.

In our section the leaders claim that the charge of underestimaion of T.U.U.L. work is not true. "Didn't we assign 60 per cent of the membership to T.U.U.L. work?" they say. They did, but then they immediately and continually assigned the active individuals of this 60 per cent to any and all other work whenever they needed some one. A typical example of one of these active workers assigned to T.U.U.L. work is one: He is organizer of one of the T.U.U.L. groups; he is a member of the special committee on unemployed work; he is Negro director of his unit—a member of the unit buro; he is an executive of an ILD branch; he is a member of the Council for the protection of the Foreign Born, and he did active work in the last local election campaign. He is a new party member and very conscientious, so he took somebody's suggestion that he be responsible for distribution of the back numbers of the **Daily Worker.**

Another phase of this underestimation of this party work is this: a unit was to be assigned to concentrate on a certain shop, but it was agreed that a shop group would be formed, that a nucleus of the party could not be established yet. "Oh, a grievance committee?" said the Section Committee. "Well, that is T.U.U.L. work—the T.U.U.L. will have to be responsible for this." In other words the work was of too low a level for the party—in other words if a shop nucleus of the party cannot be formed, the party unit should merely continue distributing **Daily Workers** some place in the factory district, and should wait till the T.U.U.L. organizes the shop. How horrible that will sound to the section committee! **But it is exactly what happened in practice.** The section does not see the grievance committee as the opening wedge **of the Party applied by the Party through the units,** for establishing the Party organizationally inside the shop. This does not mean the T.U.U.L. does not give guidance in this work: it must, for the next step in this shop is to draw as many of the workers into the T.U.U.L. as possible. But the **chief aim of the Party continues to be to establish a shop nucleus of the Party in that shop.**

What are some of the results of this attitude of the section leaders toward the T.U.U.L.? The T.U.U.L. groups do not grow and remain artificial groupings for NON-PARTY work. Continually one hears the rank and file members of the units say in disgust: "I'm not going to do T.U.U.L. work; I'm going to confine myself to **Party work**"!

Another reflection is this: when the T.U.U.L. organizer asked the Young Communist League member put in charge of work in a certain factory for a list of her contacts, she refused to give it. This League member is commonly regarded as one of the most advanced politically of the Y.C.L. in the section—yet she regards a request for contacts in the shop of concentration as an infringement by the T.U.U.L. organizer! Contacts of the Y.C.L. are private property of the Y.C.L.!

A sharp turn must be made in the attitude toward T.U.U.L. work by the Party members, especially the section functionaries, and an especially sharp turn must be made **organizationally** in regard to our old friends, **careful assignment of individual comrades** to their work and **check-up.** Comrades will be continually assigned to special work, but this special assignment must be planned in advance, and a few comrades should be left free as a sort of shock troops for this special work.

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("Revolutionary Competition" by Comrade Amter will appear in tomorrow's Party Life column.)

Wisconsin Hunger Marchers Present Demands to Governor

THE Wisconsin Hunger Marchers came from all sections of the state to attend the state convention at Madison, June 13th, and to present their demands to the state legislature for immediate relief and unemployment insurance the following day, June 14th, 1931.

The Racine marchers, after holding a large open air meeting at Lake Front, began their march Saturday morning in three trucks, en route through Edgerton, Janesville, Stoughton to Madison. The Kenosha workers could not join the Racine marchers because of motor trouble. Because of mass pressure, the socialist mayor of Racine was compelled to feed the Hunger Marchers at the city's expense. The cities of Janesville and Stoughton also fed the men. Thousands of workers attended the meetings held by the Hunger Marchers in Racine, Janesville, and Stoughton. Many Daily Workers were sold and many workers joined the Hunger March.

Five workers arrived from Superior, hitchhiking, to Madison Saturday night. No meetings were held in their towns, which included Ashland, Wausau, Philips, Merrill, Stevens Point and Portage, although the workers in these cities were ready to give the men a rousing reception.

The Milwaukee Hunger Marchers assembled at 9 a. m. at the Workers Center, 1207 North 6th Street, for final instructions. One hour later, about 500 workers assembled at Haymarket Square to bid them good luck. Speeches were made and many workers joined the Unemployed Branches of Milwaukee. It was raining when the Milwaukee marchers left for Madison. Arriving in West Allis about 1:30 p. m., the men decided not to hold any open air meeting as scheduled at Central Park due to the rain and the lateness of the march in getting started.

The next stop of the marchers was at the city of Waukesha, about 25 miles from Milwaukee, where they were greeted by a crowd of about 500 workers. The Hunger Marchers marched through the town in a military fashion, to the city park where a meeting was held, where the workers of the city endorsed the march and seven of them joined in the march to Madison. Many Daily Workers and pamphlets were sold, many leaflets were distributed and the workers of Waukesha contributed money to help the marchers on their way.

In Oconomowoc, the marchers were expected and were ready to face a harder task, for the mayor informed the committee 4 days previously that no meetings would be allowed. The workers of Oconomowoc, however, forced the city officials to consent to the use of the city park where a splendid meeting was held with 800 workers attending.

In Watertown, 45 miles from Milwaukee, the marchers were given a splendid reception by the workers of the city. The whole town was out to greet them and more than two thousand workers attended the meetings held in the city park, where donations were made to the marchers and many Daily Workers were bought.

In Watertown the city officials were compelled to feed the marchers, although they had intended to do otherwise. The chief of police attempted to chase the marchers out of the city as soon as they had eaten their supper but the marchers refused to be intimidated and stayed in the city for the night. Many of the small business men of Watertown were scared silly by the Hunger Marchers, one of them bought himself a gun and plenty of ammunition to be ready in case a revolution started, but the workers of the city wholeheartedly supported the marchers, many of them applying for membership in the Unemployed Councils. In these cities where the marchers passed thru, the press was forced to give accounts of the march and the meetings that were held, for every worker in the city was aroused and knew what was taking place anyhow.

When the marchers reached Madison late Saturday night they were refused quarters by the city officials. The mayor of Madison would do nothing to feed or shelter the Hunger Marchers so they slept in private homes and quarters arranged by the workers of the city. The Racine delegation arrived late Saturday night, but the Milwaukee delegation due to their staying in Watertown, did not arrive until Sunday noon.

Sunday night the bulk of the marchers slept in the tourists camp on the edge of the city, the weather was chilly in the evening but the workers were determined to see the march through to a successful conclusion and made the best of it in the best of spirits. La Follette, the governor of the state, was approached by a delegation of the marchers when the mayor of the city refused the demands of food and shelter, but La Follette would do nothing to help these workers and rather than turn over any of the many state buildings that are standing empty at the present time, sentenced them to sleep on the ground in he park.

Sunday afternoon a convention of the unemployed delegates was held at Turner Hall where the demands were drawn up for presentation to the Legislature. Bill Clark was elected chairman of the convention and Comrade George Brink made the report for the State Committee of the Unemployed. Ten demands were drawn up at the convention, some of which were as follows:

The passage of a state-wide Unemployment Insurance Bill which will pay $15 per week to every unemployed worker with $3 additional for each dependent. The reduction of the state officials' salaries to the average wage of the Wisconsin workers. The repeal of the criminal anarchy law, riot and vagrancy laws and the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes. No discrimination against workers because of race, creed, sex or nationality. The immediate appropriation of 55 million dollars for the 200 thousand unemployed workers of Wisconsin.

A delegation of 15 workers were elected with 5 spokesmen to present the demands to the legislature. On Monday when the workers marched to the capital to present the demands to the Assembly they were told that the Legislature would not meet on this day. These assemblymen were notified beforehand of the coming of the marchers, so this one day vacation is simply nothing else than a refusal on the part of the legislature to listen to the demands of the unemployed workers.

The delegation then went to the governor, La Follette, who refused to give an answer to the delegation except to say that he would think it over and "perhaps" recommend the demands to the legislature when it convenes after the marchers have left the city.

While the delegation was visiting the governor, a mass meeting was held on the steps of the capital building where 1,000 workers roared their approval of the demands, gave donations of food and money to the marchers and signed up for membership in the Unemployed Councils. After the meeting on the steps of the capital the Hunger Marchers paraded around the capital building before mounting the trucks that were waiting to take them back to their respective cities.

Huge mass meetings are being planned at Racine and in Milwaukee after the return of the marchers, where reports will be given to the workers on the result of the march and the future plans of struggle of the Unemployed Councils for relief of the Unemployed.

The International Workers' Athletic Meet in Berlin

A number of American worker sportsmen, including one Negro, will be among the 100,000 worker athletes who will compete in various forms of sports in Red Berlin, from July 4 to 12th, at the International Workers Athletic Meet, better known among the militant workers as the **Spartakiade.** Workers sportsmen from the Soviet Union, Germany, France Czecho-Slovakia, Fascist Finland and Bulgaria, China, Argentina, the United States, and many other countries, will compete under the revolutionary banner of the Red Sports International. Truly an international gathering of worker sportsmen!

At the same time the international splitters of the workingclass, the Socialist are going to have their "Olympiad" in Vienna. Symbolic of the growing unity of the Socialists with blackest reaction all over the world a number of White Guard Russians from the emigre dregs of Paris, Warsaw and Riga will take part in this 'socialist' athletic meet. Workers will understand from this alone that the Vienna meet is an anti-workingclass gathering.

In 1932 at Los Angeles will be held the Olympics, the athletic meet of the boss class, an event that will be used to whip up jingoism. It will be an affair into which the bosses will pour millions of dollars. A few stars will stand out, while every effort will be made to cover up the fact that millions of workers in the United States are living under such miserable conditions that not even decent health—much less real physical strength can be attained for the great majority of those who toil. The fact that about 3,500 pampered athletes will take part in the Olympic games while 100,000 workers sportsmen will take part in the mass Spartakiade brings out very clearly the characters of the two meets.

At the Spartakiade, sportsmen from the shops, mines and mills, workers of all races, will gather. There, no matter who wins or what country sends the best athletes, the workingclass of the whole world will "win." For this meet will be more than a sports gathering; it will be a tremendous mass demonstration of the workers against the danger of a new bosses war, a new demonstration of the will of the workers to defend the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers of the world.

The worker sportsmen from the capitalist countries will see one group of sportsmen that will stand out above all others. That will be the group from the Soviet Union (which the Bruening government, with the support of the German Socialists, is trying hard to keep away from the Spartakiad). This group will come from the land where the health, physical and mental upbuilding of the toiling masses, is the first concern of the government. The other athletes—altho excellent sportsmen—will see that they are under a handicap when competing with Soviet athletes. For no matter how well they may have trained, the handicap of the long hours, the speed-up system, wage cuts, lay-offs, unemployment—all of which is the lot of the workers in the capitalist countries—is too much for them to overcome. They will see that the athletes of the Soviet Union have the advantage of living under a system under which the conditions of the workers are constantly improving.

This simple fact will register very sharply with the worker athletes from the capitalist countries and they will undoubtedly return imbued with new understanding of the need for the struggle against capitalism in their own countries. They will come back and struggle in the spirit of the rebel slave, Spartacus, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat—the only system under which it is possible for the workers really to mantain their health and develop physically and mentally.

The workers of the entire world will have their eyes focused on the Spartakiade! The class conscious workers of the United States should support it to the utmost and should support the workers sports movement in this country that is sending over a delegation to the Spartakiade—the Labor Sports Union of America.

A CORRECTION

In the otherwise excellent article by Comrade Gannes in June 11 there is a quite serious error. He states that in the last mayoralty elections the present Mayor Murphy received the support among other elements of the Ku Klux Klan and the Ford interests. As a matter of fact both of these interests supported Bowles in opposition to Murphy. It is true, as stated by Comrade Gannes, that the Ford Motor Co. circulated a petition among their employees for the nomination of Murphy but this was for the avowed purpose of dividing the opposition to Bowles and was so understood by everyone in the shop at the time the petition was circulated. The Ku Klux Klan, again, has always been for Bowles, who is said by some to be a member, against all opposition and, of course against Murphy who is a Catholic.

Ford Worker.

Block Committees in Chattanooga

By J. BARNETT.

AT the captains' meeting of the block committees of Chattanooga last week, it was possible to get some idea of the vitality of their organization in this section. At this meeting there were about 24 members present, representing 12 block committees in various parts of the city. This represents about 150 members of block committees, whose influence of course extends to a much wider circle of friends and neighbors.

The interest and activity of the members was shown in the reports of their work and problems encountered in it. Also some of them had come long distances from other parts of the city and fare to these impoverished workers is no small item. One member came to ask to be excused because his brothr had died that afternoon and it was necessary for him to make arrangements for the funeral.

These Negroes, (they were all colored working men and women) are new and just beginning to learn this kind of class struggle. They told of the problems in connection with breaking down the fear of the law and police among their neighbors. The outspokenness against the preachers was a surprise to me. Of course in the Scottsboro case they have very good facts with which to expose ministers who have worked against the boys and with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or with the business men of the city.

The activity of the block committees is to talk to friends and neighbors explaining the case, to collect funds for the defense of the boys, to sell the **Liberator,** and in some cases the **Labor Defender** and **Southern Worker,** to distribute leaflets and other literature, to build new block committees, and to arrange local meetings among the neighbors where the case can be discussed. Literature is distributed and read for the benefit of those who cannot read.

One of the members, on her own initiative the following Sunday held a meeting in a church at Bakefield, talked to about 200 Negro workers and distributed the **Liberator,** the **Southern Worker,** and leaflets, and took a collection for the defense of the Scottsboro boys. She spoke on the necessity of forming block committees and of selling literature. This group now wants an organizer, a meeting has been arranged, and there is a very good prospect of establishing the work there.

The organization of block committees is proving successful here. The vitality of the movement, the support of the work and the possibility of spreading it are clearly evident from the work already done.